

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS  
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY  
DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## Jefferson Davis' Greeting.

From the Tribune.

We have not seen one Southern paper which denounces the Reconstruction law as insulting and barbaric, and Congress as a body of rascals and tyrants, which does not hail the Democratic success in Connecticut as a Southern victory. There is not one paper of the kind which does not advise postponement of reconstruction, in the hope that other Democratic successes will gain for the Rebel States unconditional representation in Congress, and the ultimate repeal of the law. As during the war the Democratic party was the acknowledged champion of secession and rebellion, so it is now of the rebellious spirit which survives the dispersion of the Rebel armies.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has recently addressed his rejoinders to those of the Democrats in Connecticut, and assured them of his sympathies. As he mourned when Grant drove Lee from Richmond, when Sherman carried the stars and stripes through the heart of the South, so he mourned over every Republican triumph at the polls, and as he rejoiced when Union troops were routed at Chancellorsville, he rejoices over the election of Mr. English. That is very natural—we do not expect the leader of the Rebellion to exult in any success of the party which crushed it—but it is also very significant. Great must be the comfort felt by the Democrats to know that Mr. Davis believes the Connecticut election to be one of which that State may well be proud. It is a compliment which we rejoice to never have said to the Republican party; we ask approval from the loyal people, and not from the men who sought to destroy the Union.

Jefferson Davis rejoices in the Connecticut election because to him it "appears to be the turning point in the political struggle, and will have a great effect on the political balance of power, and on succeeding elections." In almost these very words he bade the Rebel armies take new hope from the Democratic victories in 1862. He thought the election of Horatio Seymour in New York the turning point of the war, as he now affects to believe that the election of Mr. English indicates the readiness of the North to abandon the party which saved the Union.

Let the conservatives and Democrats make the most of Jeff. Davis' pride in their Connecticut victory. We do not envy them the approval and alliance of a man who did his utmost to divide the Republic, and to establish an empire upon slavery. They may profit, if they can, by the fact that Andrew Johnson's administration can only be sustained in a way that encourages the hopes of the chiefs of the Rebellion. Every vote for his policy is a vote for the policy of Jefferson Davis, and the fellowship is not of our making. We are perfectly content that Mr. Davis should be proud of the Democrats, and that the Democrats should be proud of Mr. Davis.

## Lame Ducks in Council.

From the Tribune.

To crowd the mourners, it must be allowed, is an offense against good taste and equally against good feeling, and therefore when an American laughs at the Confederate bondholders, he should do it like the elder Mr. Weller, "inwardly." A convocation of these enterprising but unlucky speculators was held at the London Tavern on the 20th ult., with a gallant but low-spirited admiral in the chair. Many were the questions asked, and many were the speeches made, but the sum total of the whole matter was an assessment of 1-16 per cent. upon the ideal value of the bonds, to enable the Committee to hire lawyers, and make attachments, and carry on suits, and send good money after bad with courageous recklessness and desperate profusion. The admiral stated that the Committee had been taking an opinion of "one of the first counsel in America," who thought not only that the bonds ought to be paid, but that they would be paid "at no distant day." (Applause.) The lawyer turns out to be the Hon. John L. O'Sullivan, for whose "opinion" we hope no very extraordinary sum was disbursed. The best way, as his faith was so lively, would have been to pay him in the very bonds of which he has such an excellent opinion.

Most of the speakers upon this interesting but melancholy occasion seem to have been both morally and intellectually in a muddled condition. Men who talked so freely of appealing to judicial tribunals should have remembered that treason is felony, and that felony taints every transaction in which it enters as an element. Those who hypothesized cotton to secure this loan, began by stealing the merchandise which they pledged; for every ounce of it had, by the most elementary principles of public law, been long before forfeited to the Government of the United States. The cash was borrowed by men who had no legal authority to borrow it; it was employed in an effort to change the political character of States; it was expended to destroy American nationality; and now, the experiment having disastrously failed, those who lent their money for these beneficent purposes have simply nobody to look to for repayment, for the palpable reason that they lent to nobody and nobody borrowed. They transacted business with myths, with shadows, with pretenders, with confidence men; and these, as is usual upon such occasions, having exhaled, it follows that the sad and the swindled may whistle for their money, as so many sad and swindled have whistled before. The payer may be passionately rampant, but the payer is not to be found. If people will lend their money to phantom States and ghostly Governments, they must take the consequences, or even of interest, is hardly to be reckoned. There are only three parties who can possibly be called upon to protect these bonds, viz:—

1. The "Confederate States," which are slightly hard to get at about this time.
2. The Reconstructed States, which are not the parties that borrowed the money.
3. The United States, which can scarcely be expected to pay for the petards prepared for their own hoisting.

It is true that Admiral Wallis, the Chairman, hit upon what he evidently considered an exceedingly brilliant and conclusive illustration. "By all international law," said this injured tar, "the country which was the conqueror recognized the debts of its predecessors. Prussia, for instance, had conquered Hanover, and had recognized its debts; but it appeared that the United States were determined to repudiate those of the South;" which is equivalent to saying: "I lent money to a thief upon pledge of stolen goods; but now, as the owner has received back his property, I expect him to pay my little demand." This is very bad logic, indeed, even for an Admiral. Moreover, it is hardly likely

that Prussia would have undertaken to pay debts contracted solely for her own dismemberment and demoralization.

We cannot see that this reasoning did anything more than resolve "to raise a large sum," to which, we suppose, the lawyers will not make the least objection. The larger the sums, the stronger will be the opinion of eminent counsel that somebody ought to pay poor Admiral Wallis. But, sagacious mariner as he is, he will see, sooner or later, that for a plaintiff to recover there must be a defendant to recover from. The loan, in the very beginning, was a naked gambling transaction, and by this time the operators should have had enough of it. But hope springs eternal in the breasts even of Admirals out of pocket; and the victims of the "Southern Confederacy," having still a little money left, are determined to throw the dice again. Such desperation is very common, but it is also very pitiable.

## Closing Scenes of the Mexican Empire.

From the Herald.

From its opening to its closing scenes the history of the Mexican empire, has been a development of the idea in Burns' famous lines:—

The best laid schemes o' mice and men  
Gang aft a-gley.

Austria, at the instigation of other European monarchies, and with the aid of France, seized the opportunity apparently afforded by the great civil war in which the United States were involved, to do despite to the Monroe doctrine and place Maximilian upon a throne in Mexico. But while our civil war has resulted in the triumphant restoration of the Union and the revival of the Monroe doctrine, a surprising variety of kaleidoscopic changes in the fortunes of Maximilian has ensued. Deserted by his European allies, who turned a deaf ear even to the touching personal appeals of the Empress Carlotta, Maximilian has witnessed the withdrawal of the French troops and the gathering of the Liberal forces, against which he has been compelled to fight almost single-handed. In his gallant but ineffectual struggle, surrounded and hemmed in at Queretaro by the troops under command of Juarez, he sees not only his throne tottering to its fall, but his very life in peril.

Austria now hastens to bespeak in his favor the protection of the United States Government. Alarmed by the fate of the Imperial prisoners at Zacatecas, the Emperor of Austria instructs his Minister at Washington to request the interference of the United States Government in case the Emperor of Mexico should be taken prisoner by the Liberals—accounting only too probable—in order to prevent his execution, or the execution of any of the Imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. On the 5th of April, Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, addressed a communication to this effect to the Secretary of State. Mr. Seward replied on the following day, informing the Minister that, in compliance with the request of the Austrian Government instructions, had at once been telegraphed to Minister Campbell at New Orleans, who had immediately acknowledged receiving the instructions, and in accordance with them had dispatched a special courier to President Juarez, the renunciation of the United States Government, which desires that all possible leniency shall be shown to Maximilian and his adherents in case they fall as prisoners into the hands of the Liberals.

Mr. Seward deserves applause for the promptitude with which he has responded to the appeal of the Emperor of Austria in behalf of his unlucky brother. The people of the United States will approve the action of the Secretary of State in this affair, even more heartily than in the negotiations by which he has secured for seven millions dollars a permanent and inexhaustible ice-house beneath the North Pole.

What a curious double illustration of the new and commanding position of the United States among the nations of the earth is offered by Russia and Austria! The one cedes to us Russian America, and the other invokes our intervention in Mexico to save the life of Maximilian. And what a rousing reception the New Yorkers will extend to the ex-emperor in his safe arrival in this city! Their ovation to Kanyu, Kissler, Johnny Lind, Kook, Japanese Tommy, and even the Prince of Wales, will be utterly eclipsed by their welcome to the husband of Carlotta.

## Fresh Troubles at the South.

From the Times.

The renewed reports of levee breakage at the South add to the complication of industrial affairs in that section of the country. The destitution of the people, the need of a fresh supply of labor, and the physical disasters consequent upon the extraordinary rise of the Mississippi, constitute a case which the nation cannot ignore. During the progress of the late war no attention whatever was paid to the condition of the levees that stayed the inroad of the great river; indeed, every break was regarded as a reinforcement for the Union army, and every inundation was as good as a minor victory. Plantations were overflowed in great numbers, stretches by the mile were given up to the rush of the flood, and no effort was made to repair the damage or to anticipate its recurrence. The consequence is that the scattered planters along the line have experienced during the last three years a series of disasters enough to dishearten the most hopeful, and utterly discourage new comers from an attempt at cultivation.

A very serious question is this which occurs to every Southern planter or Northern buyer—what can be done? In other days individual interest protected individual property, and each river-front owner served for his own sake as levee superintendent, ready to do his part and to call upon his neighbors to do theirs in repairing the slightest encroachment of the dreaded water. A different state of things prevails now. There is no community of interest. The plantations are more frequently rented than owned, colored men have charge of some, Northerners of others, and the old régime of others; and among these elements there is not the identity of feeling that formerly existed. The freedman would prefer to get a farm further back; the tenant, finding his acres too near the pending and probable danger, would be very apt to throw up his lease and secure one elsewhere. The fact of the case is simple and suggestive. The river is continually playing havoc with the levees and the adjacent country, and the residents along the line are unable to prevent it.

Accounts from Louisiana represent that the flood has come this year a month earlier than usual, and that its force and height are unprecedented. The great crevasse in what is popularly known as the Grand Levee, created intense alarm in the city of New Orleans even, and well-informed authorities say that the levees in no portion of the State are strong and solid enough to resist the enormous pressure to which they are now subjected. The levee referred to cost the people some \$500,000, and was regarded as a triumph of engineering skill. By its destruction, pecuniary loss beyond immediate esti-

mation is caused, and a general feeling of distrust, apprehension, and gloom engendered.

Other elements contribute to make this disaster appalling. The loss of crops, the destruction of houses and material, and the washing away of land, not to mention the unhousing of thousands of people, are to be followed with unerring certainty by the pestilential swamp fever, and the numerous varieties of disease that accompany the overflow. At its next session Congress should devise some scheme for reconstructing these indispensable works. In the meantime the melting snow continues to find its way to the swelling tide, the river's flood is continually increased, and the damage to property is augmented. Something more comprehensive than a simple "repairing" is needed. The subject is of the utmost importance, and nothing less than a broad and carefully matured system of construction and supervision will meet the difficulties of the future; those of the present are beyond control.

## The Influence of Impeachment.

From the Herald.

There appears to be something very healthy in the influence of impeachment. Brandeth's pills are regarded as a very potent remedy for the sight, both intellectual and physical. In political life there is another pill equally potential, and that is combined in the prescription for the general impeachment of everybody holding public office. This pill should be extensively advertised as a grand panacea for all political ills. If the ailments of the body politic can be cured at all, it appears evident that an impeachment pill is just the thing to do it. The threat to impeach President Johnson by the House of Representatives, although it was not carried out, had a very good effect, and has resulted greatly to the benefit of the country.

Some of the Southern papers let out the secret that, inasmuch as the radicals in Congress were intent upon striking the first blow against a just and amicable reconstruction of the quondam Rebel States, President Johnson was prepared to arrest the members of Congress, and disperse that body after the Cromwellian fashion. Perhaps the Hon. Bobby Brooks, in his Connecticut speech, had some hint of that intention when he talked about filling the railroad cars with a million of men to assist in this dispersing of Congress. Dismissing all such small questions, however, it appears evident that Mr. Johnson, with the threat of impeachment, like the sword of Damocles, hanging over his head, has become most active in executing the laws of Congress. We were preparing articles of impeachment against Chief Justice Chase for dereliction of duty in refusing to try Jeff. Davis, according to law, or releasing him upon his parole, and for not carrying out the provisions of the Bankrupt law, as prescribed by the act of Congress. But we are glad to see that the Chief Justice is now acting like a man of good sense in coming up to the work, and carrying the Bankrupt law into operation. We hope that he will also be prompt in settling the case of Jeff. Davis. Thus in political life we observe that the process of impeachment is quite as potential in its medicinal effects as Brandeth's pills or the Phoenix bitters upon the human economy.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS TO NO. 148, SIXTH STREET, between Arch and Walnut. Offices:—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730hp.

## CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG.

Of the U. S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office

NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

UNTIL SATURDAY, 15th INST.

Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of identity.

4481 JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

## NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency Act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the capital of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and to issue the same in the form of National Bank Notes, and to receive the same in payment of the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

## NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that said meeting of stockholders, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,' approved the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by its Board of Directors to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds, and to secure the same by mortgage, approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867, a proposed increase of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgage for the purposes in the said act mentioned, and will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of seven directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.

## CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, N. Y., March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for the election of seven directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

## OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the dividends payable to the stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th of April next, at the Company's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for the election of seven directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

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By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

## WARHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Company's Office, No. 22 WALNUT STREET, back room, to ratify the action of the stockholders at their meeting held on the 10th inst. By order of the President.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the PARKER PATENT LUMBER COMPANY will be held at No. 12 WALNUT STREET (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 112 BROADWAY, N. Y.

W. J. JOSEY, Secretary.

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Constantly on hand low-priced New York made skirts, Plain and Trim, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, \$1.10; and 30 springs, \$1.75.

Skirts to be made to order, altered, and repaired. Call or send for Circular of style, size, and prices

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By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

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SAMUEL DOUGLASS, JOHN S. VANDERBILT, President.

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48 1/2 C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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